THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, February 17, 1807. No. 1065.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Front-Street, next door to the corner of Market-Street.

DR. *Receipts* and *Expenditures* in the *Treasury* of *Allegheny County*, from the 1st day of January until the 31st day of December, 1806, inclusive. CR.

		Dolls.	Cts.
Balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1806,		795	01
Received of George Stevenson,	Collector of the Borough of Pittsburgh, for 1802,	15	00
William Thompson,	ditto of St. Clair Township for 1804	9	7
John Hooper,	ditto of Moon, for ditto	18	00
Oliver Ormsby,	ditto of the Borough of Pittsburgh, for ditto	299	14
William M'Keag,	ditto of Plumb Township, for 1805,	129	88
Henry Ulery,	ditto of Ohio, for do.	111	36 1-2
Aaron Applegate,	ditto of Elizabeth, for do.	35	14
Samuel Scott,	ditto of Pine, for do.	65	85
Peter Hines,	ditto of Deer, for do.	23	93
Mathias Springer,	ditto of Moon, for do.	49	15
Philip Wiebiddle,	ditto of Pitt, for do.	130	00
Isaac Walker,	ditto of Robinson, for do.	73	01 1-2
Noble Calhoon,	ditto of Mifflin, for do.	81	35
Thomas Patterson	ditto of St. Clair, for do.	88	59
William Anderson,	ditto of the Borough of Pittsburgh, for do.	493	24
William Sill,	ditto of Versailles Township, for 1804,	12	13
Robert Magee,	ditto of the Borough of Pittsburgh, for 1806,	1295	63
Alex. Gillfillan,	ditto of St. Clair Township, for do.	441	02
Noble Calhoon,	ditto of Mifflin. for do.	575	30
William Sill,	ditto of Versailles, for do.	190	00
Isaac Walker,	ditto of Robinson, for do.	184	10
George Brickle,	ditto of Pine, for do.	159	40
Mathias Springer,	ditto of Moon, for do.	248	50
William Mitchell,	ditto of Elizabeth, for do.	636	21
Edwd. M'Laughlin	ditto of Pitt, for do.	358	08
Barnabas Jackman	ditto of Ohio, for do.	83	80
Robert Potter,	ditto of Fayette, for do.	382	10
Joseph Coe,	ditto of Deer, for do.	32	20
John Little,	ditto of Plumb, for do.	113	42
William M'Candless, Sheriff,	from sales of unseated Lands,	513	56
Ditto,	from Jury trials,	96	00
County and Road Taxes on unseated Lands,		127	72
Edward M'Ewen,	money which was twice refunded to him on account of sales,	10	00
James Mountain, Esq.	in part of Bond given by Coulter, Johnston & Hays,	75	00
Ditto,	in part of Bond payable by Butler County,	156	57
William M'Candless, Sheriff,	on account of executions against delinquent Collectors,	117	33
		$ 8225	80

		Dolls.	Cts.
Paid Peter Mowry	(assignee of William Gray) the balance in full for building Court House, &c.	1477	04
George Robinson	the balance in full for carpenter work done to ditto	956	62
Thomas Baird	late Treasurer his salary for 1805, and for books, &c. used in his office,	131	00
James Brice,	damages he sustained by running a public road through his improved lands, allowed of by the Court,	31	80
James O'Hara,	ditto,	250	00
John Grier,	ditto,	36	00
Henry Baldwin, Esq.	his and T. Bates's fees on Ignoramus Bills, &c.	98	92
Ditto	Executor of T. Bates, for a Press and Grate for the Prothonotary's Office,	21	96
William Anderson	(Mason) for repairs done at the Jail,	19	63
Justices of the Peace,	their fees on Ignoramus Bills, &c.	59	53
John Scull	for Printing the Receipts & Expenditures of 1805, and blank Notices, &c.	42	00
John Johnston,	postage of letters,	4	32
George Robinson,	the expence of a copy of an act assembly		83
For stationary	for the use of the Commissioners' Office	8	41
Presley Nevill, Esq.	Deputy Surveyor, for a return of sundry surveys,	2	88
James Kerwin	for 86 days services as County Commissioner,	114	38
William M'Clure	Esq. for 114 days services as dittto,	151	62
James Sample	for 131 days services as ditto	174	23
L. Stewart	for 192 days services as Clerk to the Board of Commissioners,	240	00
Assessors of 1806,	for their services, &c.	227	16
Collectors,	their fees for Collecting,	197	10
Allowed ditto	for lost Taxes, Exonerations, &c.	160	80
Allowed ditto	for unseated Lands returned on oath,	135	98
Road Taxes	on unseated Lands,	300	49
Witnesses	in behalf of the Commonwealth,	28	84
Officers	of the General Election,	219	16
Viewers	of Public Roads and Bridges,	149	50
James Brison	late Clerk of the General Quarter Sessions, &c. his fees on sundry Bills of Indictment, &c.	218	01
James Sample,	late Sheriff, his fees on ditto,	43	70
William M'Candless,	Sheriff, his fees on Ignoramus Bills, &c.	36	75
Ditto,	for fuel candles, &c. for Courts.	26	81
Sundry Collectors,	on settlement of their Duplicates, money they had overpaid,	47	97
Z. Poulson	(Printer of Philadelphia) for Advertising Unseated Lands for Taxes, &c.	45	93
Ralph Cuthbertson	for putting a new Roof on Jail, &c.	139	90
Sundry persons	for repairs, glazing, &c. done to the Court House,	41	51
George M'Gunnigle	for smith work for the Court House and Jail,	12	00
Joseph M'Cullogh	for Carpenter work done at the Jail,	2	75
William Watson	for repairing the Pump at the Jail yard,	2	75
John Irwin	to refund taxes twice paid,	4	37
Sundry persons,	to refund money paid by the mat Commissioners' Sales,	167	76
For killing	Wolves,	40	00
L. Stewart	for carrying Duplicates, &c. to Collectors,	4	65
Andrew Robertson,	Jailor, his fees, and for allowance to prisoners, &c.	71	19
For Fuel	for Courts, Commissioners' Office and Jail,	57	45
Grand and Petit	Jurors	891	00
Joseph Harris	for ringing the bell and other attendance on Courts,	67	00
William Woods,	Treasurer, his Salary for 1806, and for books, &c. for the use of his Office,	158	80
Balance remaining	in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1806,	910	30
		$ 8225	80

Amount of Taxes laid on the several Townships for the year 1806.

	Dolls.	Cts.
The Borough of Pittsburgh,	1434	31
Elizabeth Township,	636	21
St. Clair,	781	54
Mifflin,	686	85
Versailles,	303	29
Robinson,	306	75
Plumb,	323	69
Pitt,	663	79
Fayette,	431	31
Moon,	321	37
Deer,	383	70
Pine,	292	75
Ohio,	286	18
	$ 6851	74

Amount paid the Treasurer by the several Collectors for the year 1806.

		Dolls.	Cts.
Robert Magee,	Collector of the Borough of Pittsburgh,	1295	63
William Mitchell,	ditto of Elizabeth Township,	636	21
Alexander Gillfillan,	ditto of St. Clair,	441	02
Noble Calhoon,	ditto of Mifflin,	575	30
William Sill,	ditto of Versailles,	190	00
Isaac Walker,	ditto of Robinson,	184	10
John Little,	ditto of Plumb,	113	42
Edward M'Laughlin,	ditto of Pitt,	358	08
Robert Potter,	ditto of Fayette,	382	10
Mathias Springer,	ditto of Moon,	248	50
Joseph Coe,	ditto of Deer,	32	20
George Brickle,	ditto of Pine,	159	40
Barnabas Jackman,	ditto of Ohio,	83	80
		$ 4699	76
Balance due by Collectors of 1806, including their fees, &c.		2151	98
		$ 6851	74

WILLIAM M'CLURE,
JAMES SAMPLE,
JOHN DARRAGH,
} *Commissioners of Allegheny County.*

January 31st, 1807.

ATTEST. L. STEWART, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF THE UNITED STATES.

SPEECH OF MR. J. RANDOLPH,
on the Bill from the Senate for suspending the Habeas Corpus.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH (Vir.) My vote will be very different from that of the gentleman who has just sat down. I was happy to witness the prompt and decided opposition that was made to this bill, especially from the quarter whence it proceeded. (Mr. Eppes.)

An attempt has been made to enlist the feelings of the house in favor of the bill by suggestions that it would be indecorous to reject it at this stage. The house are as competent to decide on the question now as ever they will be. I recollect that eight years ago a bill was smuggled thro' the house by a fastidious delicacy in not rejecting it at the first stages, and by finesse and management, it was finally carried.

This course is often pursued by the other branch; they reject a bill at any stage; and I believe it will be found that on every occasion, this house pursues the more liberal conduct. I recollect no case where in the house a single vote can stop a bill, which, is the fact in the other branch. I feel no scruples on the subject.

Where is the danger of deciding at once, if our minds are all clear as to the principle of the bill? We all have the liberty of speaking twice, which is once too much. The session will be short, and from some experience I am afraid we shall not get through all the publick business, which claims our attention.

Some gentlemen have expressed their regret that the motion has been made. I feel no regret, and shall therefore express none. When a bill, affecting the liberties of the people, comes from the other house, it has always a suspicious appearance. A house so small in point of numbers, with so long a tenure of office, and so often in conclave, is not calculated to be the special guardian of the liberties of the people.—How long was it after the organization of the government, before any stranger was admitted even into the two penny gallery?

I am not surprised that the senate shut their doors while deliberating on this bill; for if I had introduced such a bill into this house, I should have been very glad to have the doors shut, that my name might not be entered on the public journal as the author or advocate of such a bill.

I have another objection to the bill. It looks like an oblique attempt to cover certain departures from the laws of the land, certain violations of the constitution which have taken place in the country.

Recollect that we met the beginning of December; that the president had information of the conspiracy in September; that the proclamation was issued in the latter part of November; and that not the least information of the conspiracy reached us officially till the 22d of this month. I will never agree in this oblique, side way manner to cover up the arbitrary and dangerous proceedings of any officers under the government.

I am willing to maintain the principles which I always have maintained, and which I will maintain, God willing, so long as I have a seat in the house; nay, so long as I have life. Whatever may be the private character of a persecuted man, I and those with whom I have been associated have always made it the rule of our conduct to guard the principle only.

What said we in cases under the sedition law? We determined to maintain the rights of the meanest reptile that breathed, who might be suffering under the operation of an illegal, and unconstitutional principle. Disregarding popular clamour, disregarding odium we said, and said justly, that we should be safe at last. In case of Callender no inquiry was ever made as to the character of the man. We regarded only the principle. He was suffering under an obnoxious law, therefore we gave support.—I might quote other examples of a like nature, but out of deference to the feelings of the house, I will forbear.

I have another objection to this bill. I conceive the question is, whether the U. States shall be under military government the ensuing three months. The question is, whether the civil power shall be subordinate to the military, or the military to the civil. A case has already occurred in which the military power has set at defiance the civil authority, and usurped a kind of omnipotence.

I consider this bill as intended for softening over and smoothing those usurpations.

What has been the practice, not indeed in pursuance of, but under the constitution you have seen men taken up by a military tribunal, sent on board a vessel, and transported to a distant part of the country. If this may be done, if men may be transported from Orleans to the Atlantick coast they may be *deported* to Cayenne or Botany bay. If you sancton this bill, instead of reaching your lodgings, when the house shall have adjourned, you may be arrested on the Pennsylvania avenue, hurried on board a vessel, confined in the hold, and transported to a foreign country.

I put it to any gentlemen in this house, if Cataline, Cethegus, and Lentulus, with not as many followers, can be compared to the insurrection of 1794, in point of physical force, however strong they may be in mental force. But from the result it appears that there was as great deficit of mental as of physical power. I agree with the gentlemen from Maryland (Mr. R. Nelson) that this affair does not deserve the name of a rebellion. It is nothing but an intrigue.—I am happy to declare, not on the honor of a soldier, but of a man, that it is an intrigue formed by foreign agents.

A gentleman from Massachussetts (Mr. Varnum) has said the organization and administration of the government forbids the apprehension that any improper use will be made of this power. Surely the gentlemen from Massachussetts must suppose that this is nothing new. Surely the gentleman from Massachussetts must know, if he has read history, and I presume he has, that in case of a king *de facto*, a majority of his parliament are always ready to say, there is no danger in increasing executive power; we are all honourable men, and he to whom we propose to entrust power, is above all suspicion. This is not a fair argument. I take man as he is; and in his best state, and at the best times, he is prone to abuse, prone to corruption. Every single law you pass, but proclaims the fact.

If you pass this law, it will form a new era in the history of the country. I remember that when I was a boy, and used to read such small chronological tables as I could procure, I was always much delighted in Greek and Roman story whenever I read on such a year monarchy was abolished, But I soon found that tyranny was generally resorted to in a short time under the same or a different form. After the abolition of monarchy in Rome, in a few years succeeded dictators possessed of still greater power, and the liberties of the people did not survive the third political apoplexy.

So it will be here. If you pass this bill you lay every man, as has been well expressed (by Mr. Elliot) not at the mercy of the chief executive merely, but of every paltry justice, and of every subaltern officer in the army and navy.

What compensation can be made to a man in return for being seized by violence, tied neck and heels, hurried on board a dirty vessel, and sent off to Orleans or Passamaquody. Then forsooth he must bring his action for damages, dollars and cents and dimes, to obtain reparation to his feelings. Let us put it in the hands of no man to do this. If we pass this bill we ought to pass an appropriation act at the same time; we ought to mortgage the treasury to compensate the innocent for their sufferings under the act. It is not in men, with epaulets on their shoulders and their gold buttons on their coats, to make compensation.

It is said that this bill is temporary. So it was said in case of the sedition law and other obnoxious acts. But when a law is once passed it seems an easy thing to procure its re-enaction. From the experience we have had, this clause of limitation appears to be a dangerous appendage; it is a mere bait to the trap; it is a mere entering wedge.

It is said no man becomes base at once; and it may be said with like truth that no nation ever became enslaved at once. There are in both cases, the initiative and progressive stages, which must be passed through, before the man arrives at complete depravity, or the nation is enchained in hopeless slavery.

Let us take a case. Suppose the duration of the executive power were prolonged from four to five years. The next step would be to eight, then for life, next with the liberty of nominating a successor, and finally it would become hereditary. These are the stages, and in this way mankind are brought to agree to despotick government. It is an old remark that old birds are not caught with chaff; but the mass of mankind has never been composed of old birds.

One other law from the same mint and with the same stamp, the twin brother of this, and I would quit the country. I refer to a law passed by the British parliament in 1794, to prevent seditious assemblies, and which forbid in certain cases the assembling of more than five persons, under the severest penalties. Oppression under the sanction of law is of the most odious and intolerable kind---was the tyranny of Robespierre less oppressive, less cruel, less ferocious, less abominable to God and man, because it was practised under the names of liberty and equality.

Mr. R. said he would only offer a few remarks on the details of the bill, but he had not uttered more than one or two sentences, when he observed that he had exhausted himself so far that he was unable to go on, and he then sat down.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.
From our correspondent at Lancaster.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
January 26, 1807.

The House was this day engaged in discussing a bill entitled, "*A Supplement to the General Election Law of this Commonwealth*" —the second section being under consideration,

Mr. Leib observed, that he considered this section as the most important one in the whole bill; that it involved the principles of *Republicanism*, and the *Rights of the People*—and he should consider the vote on this occasion as the TEST by which the pretensions of some gentlemen to republican principles should be tried; for he would boldly aver that no man who was a real republican could vote against the section.

Mr. Boileau replied, that although some men may think themselves authorised to erect a standard by which they may test the principles of others, and may go so far as to hold up a rod over all those who may refuse to rally round it, or may be disposed to question its infallibility, I trust I shall never be deterred from expressing my opinion, nor from faithfully discharging what I believe to be my duty. Notwithstanding the terrors of denunciation, I shall always dare to resist the authority of tribunals created for the purpose of controuling the freedom of opinion, nor will I ever bow submissively to their standard of principles, when it does not accord with my judgment. I am responsible to the people alone for the discharge of my duty—by their voice I am willing that my principles should be tested—and to *them alone* as an independent republican, can I ever submit to bow with submission.

Mr. Boileau then adverted to the arguments which had been used to defend the section, which were fully refuted—and the yeas and nays being called, there were 53 nays, and only 19 yeas. So much for *Dr.* Leib's *touchstone of principle.*

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

THE WANDERER OF SWITZERLAND.

"A Wanderer of Switzerland and his family, consisting of his wife, his daughter, and her young children, emigrating from their country, in consequence of its subjugation by the French, in 1798, arrive at the cottage of a Shepherd beyond the frontiers, where they are hospitably entertained." They are thus accosted by the Shepherd:—

Shepherd.

"Wanderer! whither dost thou roam?
Weary wanderer, old and grey!
Wherefore hast thou left thy house,
In the sunset of thy day!

Wanderer.

"In the sunset of my day,
Stranger! I have left my home:
Weary, wandering, old and grey,
Therefore—therefore do I roam.
Here, mine arms a wife enfold,
Fainting in their weak embrace:
There, my daughter's charms, behold,
There her infants—O their Sire,
Worthy of the race of Tell!
In the battle's fiercest are—
In his country battle—fell!"

Shepherd.

"Switzerland then gave thee birth."

Wanderer.

"Aye—'twas Switzerland of yore!
But—degraded spot of earth!
Thou art Switzerland no more.
O'er thy mountains sunk in blood,
Are the waves of ruin hurl'd:
Like the waters of the flood,
Rolling round a buried world."

—

"By an hundred winters pil'd,
When the Glaziers, dark with death,
Hang o'er precipices wild,
Hang—suspended by a breath:
If a pulse but throb alarm,
Dash'd down dreadful in a trice—
For a pulse will break the charm—
Headlong rolls the rock of ice:
Struck with horror, stiff and pale,
When the chaos breaks on high,
All that view it from the vale,
All that hear it coming die—
In a day and hour accurst,
O'er the wretched land of Tell,
Thus the Gallic ruin burst—
Thus the Gallic glacier fell."

Shepherd.

"Hush that melancholy strain—
Wipe those unavailing tears."

Wanderer.

"Nay,—permit me to complain:
'Tis the privilege of years:
'Tis the privilege of woe,
Thus her anguish to impart:
And the tears that freely flow
Ease the agonizing heart."

—

The Wanderer discloses his intent of going to America—

There in glens and caverns rude,
Silent since the world began,
Dwells the Virgin Solitude,
Unbetray'd by faithless man.
Thither, thither would I roam;
There my children may be free;—
I for them will find a home,
They shall find a grave for me.

—

The Wanderer addressing the Genius of his Country, in a strain of delicious rapture.

"—By the glorious ghost of Tell!
By Morgathen's awful fray!
By the field where Albert fell
In thy last and bitter day!
Soul of Switzerland! arise:
—Ah! the spell has 'wak'd the dead
From her ashes to the skies,
Switzerland exalts her head.
See the queen of mountains stand,
In immortal mail complete,
With the lightning in her hand,
And the Alps beneath her feet.
"Hark! her voice—"My sons awake:
Freedom dawns, behold the day!
From the bed of bondage break,
'Tis your mother calls,—obey."
At the sound our fathers' graves,
On each ancient battle-plain,
Utter groans, and toss like waves
When the wild blast sweeps the main.
Rise, my brethren! cast away
All the chains that bind you slaves;
Rise—your mother's voice obey,
And appease your fathers' graves.
Strike—the conflict is begun;
Freemen! Soldiers! follow me;
Shout—the victory is won—
Switzerland and Liberty!"

Shepherd.

"Warrior! Warrior! stay thine arm!
Sheathe, O sheathe thy frantic sword!"

Wanderer.

—"Ah! I rave!—I faint!—the charm
Flies——and memory is restor'd!
Yes, to agony restor'd!
From the too transporting charm:
Sleep forever, O my sword!
Be thou wither'd, O mine arm!
Switzerland is but a name!
—Yet I feel where'er I roam,
That my heart is still the same;
Switzerland is still my home!"

J. MONTGOMERY.

Joseph Harbeson,
Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh.
HAS FOR SALE,
A few very heavy STILLS,
For which he will take Whiskey in payment.
Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

List of Causes

In the Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for Trial at an adjourned Court, commencing the 23d of February, 1807.

Les. of Jas. Hamilton	vs	James Crawford et al
John Fredeback	vs	Andrew Williams
George Miller	vs	Samuel Boyd
Samuel Ross	vs	Wm. M'Jinkin, Jr.
Ezekiel Wright	vs	Robert Vance
Robert Williby	vs	Joseph M'Cready
Tho. Boyd and wife	vs	James Boyd
Jacob Castleman	vs	William Fox
Nathaniel Points	vs	William Irwin
Les. of John Ramage	vs	Andrew Jack
Daniel Laughery	vs	William Dunning
Robert Simpson	vs	Samuel Jones
Nathaniel Chick	vs	Erastus Daniels
Ads. of G. M'Cully dc.	vs	Gen. Jas. Wilkinson
William Valentine	vs	Timothy Murphy
Les. of Nat'l. Bedford	vs	Hardy Rundel
Alexander M'Nickle	vs	Robert Roberts
Brown & Wallace	vs	Js. Irwin, joint ob. &c
Same	vs	Same
Ben. Keizar, proc. ami	vs	John Keller and wife
John Wills	vs	Thomas Wallace
John Gormly	vs	Joel Ferree
Robert Linn	vs	Philip Mowry
Philip Mowry	vs	Robert Linn
William Anderson	vs	John Irwin
Richard Wells	vs	A. Kirkpatrick
Abraham Armstrong	vs	Andrew M'Farlane
Same	vs	A. M'Farlane & wife
James Algeo	vs	Jno. M'Creery & wife

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Prothy.*
Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1807.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the first of April next,
A Two Story Brick House,
In the Diamond,
Now occupied by *Mr. James M'Dowell.*
For terms apply to
GEORGE M'CUNNEGLE.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1807. tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the twenty fifth instant, the following property, to wit:

All the interest, right and title, of Richard Williams, in a certain triangular Lot or piece of Ground situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked on the general plan of the said Borough, number 400, bounded by Liberty Street, Marked Street and Fifth Street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Richard Williams, and to be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.
February 10, 1807.

To be Sold or Rented,

TWO HOUSES situate on Wood Street, nearly opposite the new Presbyterian Church. One of the Houses is of brick, two stories high, the other a two story log House, both well finished, and a good Kitchen to each. The premises have been occupied as a tavern for a number of years. The Houses with a garden to each, will be rented separately or together, and possession given the first of April next, if not sold before that time.

I will Let on Ground Rent for ever, 130 feet fronting on Wood Street, and 60 feet back—a part of this Lot corners on an alley leading into Liberty Street. For terms and further particulars apply to *Mr. M'Cullough*, at the Cross Keys, or to the subscriber.

RODERICK M'KINNEY.
Pittsburgh, February 9, 1807.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I WISH to sell a *GRIST MILL*, with one hundred and sixty Acres of Land, situate in Belmont county, Ohio, about four miles from St. Clair'sville. This property is in the heart of a rich and populous country; the Mill is on a good stream of water, and the great road from Wheling to Chillicothe and Limestone passes through the neighbourhood. For terms apply to the subscriber in Wheling.

C. HAMMOND.
February 2d, 1807. tf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers, early on themorning of the 5th inst. an apprentice to the tayloring business, named HUGH MINNIS, about eighteen years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, with light brown hair, fair complexion, thin vissage, and slender made, had on when he went away, a light blue cotton cassimere round about jacket, light coloured corded pantaloons, a brown cloth waiscoat, half worn shoes, and a black wool hat, half worn.—Took along with him a new blue long coat of good cloth, with oval fire gilt buttons, a new pair of velvetten pantaloons and a dark velvet Trafalgar waiscoat, pieced in the back part of the colar, with dark cloth. Said Minnes had served part of his time with Mr. Jamison, lately deceased, from whom the subscribers purchased his services.

The above reward and all reasonable expences will be paid for apprehending said ranaway and securing him in any jail, so that the subscribers may get him again.

WARNER & LLOYD.
Pittsburgh, February 5th, 1807.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on the first of February inst. an apprentice to the shoe making business named *William Smith* Whoever will take up the said ranaway and return him to his master, shall have the above reward, but no charges.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK.
February 9th, 1807.

*** For Intelligence, &c. see supplement.

Interesting to the Afflicted.

A FRESH supply of the following genuine *Medicines* has just been received direct from the sole proprietor's *Patent Medicine Warehouse*, No. 56, Maiden Lane, *New-York*. These celebrated Remedies have been in use for upwards of 7 years past throughout the United States, during which time they have probably cured more persons than all the medicines heretofore made public in America. Perhaps their greatest recommendation is, that they have been, and still are, counterfeited in most of the large cities of the Union:—therefore apply only to ANTHONY BEELEN, where the genuine kind may be had, he being appointed sole Agent for Pittsburgh.

—

Patent & Family Medicines,

Many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store; they are recommended for

Worms,
Coughs and Colds,
Asthma,
Consumption,
Gout,
Rheumatism,
Sprains,
Palsy,
Head-ache,
Tooth-ache,
Corns,
Itch,
Diseases of the Eyes,
Ring Worms, Tetters, &c.
Inward Weaknesses
Nervous Disorders,
Female complaints,
Hooping Cough, &c.

—

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for Acute and Cronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

—

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders
Consumptions,
Lowness of spirits
Loss of appetite
Impurity of blood
Hysterical affections
Inward weaknesses
Seminal weaknesses
Fleuralbus, or whites
Obstinate gleets
Barrenness
Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Indigestion
Melancholy
Gout in the stomach
Pains in the limbs
Relaxations
Involuntary emissions
Impotency, &c. &c.

—

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remitent and intermitent fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual: and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

—

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflamations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

—

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted a certain remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended

HAHN's Anti Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situatioin and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and might be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

HAHN's True and Genuine German Corn Plaister,

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

For Tetters, Ring Worms, Pimples, &c.

—

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

—

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed, that a fresh supply has now been received, of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and least inconvenience possible.

—

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore-throats, and approaching consumptions.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hampstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs and general debility, occasioned thereby—yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

—

From Luther Martin, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN—I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary; I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soarness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public at en tion. LUTHER MARTIN.

—

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which (there is reason to believe) have within six years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND *persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness, in the stomach and bowels.*

To the Proprietor of Hamilton's Lozenges.

I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my stomach, a dull heavy continual headache, with a frequent swimming in my head, accompanied with dimness of sight, and sometimes partial blindness; and was rendered incapable of attending my business, thro' loss of strength; sometimes could scarcely eat a morsel for two or three days; when my appetite would become astonishingly voracious. I firmly believed myself to be in a consumption, which must soon put a period to my life; when happily hearing of several cures performed by Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for; I took two doses, which expelled an incredible number of small sharp pointed worms: in short, I now enjoy as perfect health and strength, as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother, witnessing its surprising efficacy, was induced to take a dose tho' in tolerable health, which occasioned him likewise to void a great quantity of worms of the same kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing those dreadful disorders with which I was afflicted.

A sincere desire that others in similar circumstances may receive the same benefit, is the reason for my sending you this account. Yours, very respectfully,

AQUILA GOLDING.

At the Mills, Hartford Road, two miles from Baltimore.

—

☞ *Note—Apply only to* ANTHONY BEELEN, *Pittsburgh. Sold wholesale by* H. LEE, *No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.*

JUST PUBLISHED, BY ZADOK CRAMER,

(Price, 12 dollars per dozen.)

A NEW SYSTEM OF

MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC:

Adapted to the

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ITS

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN RELATIONS;

with

Forms of Accounts, and other writings usually occurring in Trade.

BY MICHAEL WALSH, A. M.

THIS work first made its appearance in Newburyport, (Mass.) published by Edmund Blunt, who at a considerable price, purchased the *copy right* of the author, and printed in 1800, an edition of 2,000 as a trial: these lasted 18 months: he struck off another edition of 4,000, which sold in the course of 9 months; and the demand became so general that he immediately put to press an improved and corrected edition of 20,000 copies:—We mention this circumstance as an instance of the merits of the work, which are further corroborated by the RECOMMENDATIONS of our friends, Teachers, Merchants and others, into whose hands it was put for examination, and for an expression of their opinion of the value and general utility of the publication:

We solicit the attention of teachers generally to this new and valuable system of Arithmetic for schools—We solicit their friendly attention on two principles: the first, that they may be induced from the merits of the work itself to give it an immediate introduction into their seminaries of learning:—The second, as an encouragement to us, in the publication of all useful school books on this side the mountains: The principles of patriotism, economy and independence, point to this system of conduct—they point out strongly, the necessity of home manufactures as much as possible. Shall it be said, that a man had rather go three hundred miles for an Arithmetic for his son, than to purchase one equally good, if not better, and as cheap, manufactured at his own door, and by men who are daily consuming the crop of his harvest-field and the webb of his loom?—In the first case the purchaser gives his money to a man that neither knows nor cares any thing about him; in the other he may not only get part of the same money back again, but he encourages the honest industry of those who know and esteem him as a friend to manufactures and to his country.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6, 1807.

HORSE BILLS,

Printed at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, on a new and beautiful Type, and a large and elegant figure of a Horse, at the shortest notice.

NOTICE.

THE stock-holders of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road Company, are requested to meet at the house of *Mrs. Hannah Pym*, Waterford, on the 1st Monday in March next, for the purpose of choosing by ballot, to be delivered in person or by proxy, one President, eight Managers, one Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of the said Company for the ensuing year.

January 1st, 1807.

WHEREAS my wife Jane Marie, has conducted herself in a manner highly unbecoming the marriage state, and dishonourable to her sex, and I have in consequence thereof applied for a divorce from the said Jane; I do hereby forbid all persons to give her credit on my account, as I am resolved to pay no debts contracted by her, or which she may in future contract.

JOHN MARIE.

January 25th, 1807.

Farmers and Millers

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT there will be sold by Public Vendue on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of March next, at the House of the subscriber at the mouth of Walnut Creek, in the county of Erie, that *FARM* of 400 Acres, including the mouth of said creek; on said 400 acres there is a good Dwelling House, Grist and Saw Mills in complete order; there is also erected a Still House and other necessary buildings suitable for that business; there is about 12 acres of cleared land under good fence.

A lengthy description of the situation and advantages of this Farm and Mills is thought unnecessary, as they are well known, and any person wishing to purchase, it is presumed, will wish to see the premises. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser, and the terms will be made known on the day of Sale by

RICHARD SWAN, Agent.

Walnut Creek, December 11, 1806.

Stray Steer.

—

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Cranberry Township, Butler county, in September last, a flacked STEER, no ear mark, about three or four years old.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

SAMUEL DUNCAN.

February 9th, 1807.

LOOKING GLASSES.

—

A QUANTITY OF THE BEST

Imported Looking Glasses,

For Sale (for Cash only) by

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,
Front Street.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 27th, 1807.

N. B. Clock and Picture Glasses of any dimension, by the above. tf.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, a *Stone House*, *Stone Stable*, and a large *Shed*, and the long established *Ferry* in the forks of the road on the west side of the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh; the landing place is the best on the river, to which is attached about four acres of ground, and a young bearing orchard, and a well of good water. The premises are in complete order, and will be sold on reasonable terms. If not sold before the first of April next, it will then be rented and possession given at that time.

Also, *Two Lots* in *M'Kee's Port*, No. 73 and 114 in the general plan of said town. An indisputable title will be given for the above premises.

WILLIAM HERD.

Pittsburgh, February 7, 1807.

WHEREAS great inconvenience is suffered by the inhabitants of the Borough on account of the evil practice that of late has existed of forestalling Fire-wood and other articles, for the remedying of which,

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That from and after the first day of March next, no person or persons residing within the Borough, shall buy, or procure to be brought any fire-wood (other than such as they may want for private use) for the purpose of selling it again to the inhabitants of the Borough in the same or smaller quantities, or at the same or advanced prices.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a fine of one dollar for every cord of fire-wood so bought and sold, in contradiction to the provision of this ordinance, shall be imposed on any person or persons who shall so buy and sell such fire-wood, to be recovered as such fines and forfeitures usually are.

Enacted into an Ordinance, 5th February, 1807.

Attest. H. HASLET, *Town Clerk.*

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

THE TABLE OF FEES,

established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

EDUCATION.

A SCHOOL for the instruction of the youth of both sexes will be opened by SAMUEL DOUGLASS, on the first of April next, in the House at present occupied by Mr. Philip Gilland, in which he will teach the *Latin* and *Grecian Classics*, *Mathematics* in *theory* and *practice*, and the *different branches* of an *English Education*; at the respective rates now established in Pittsburgh.

The Conductor of this Institution founds his claim to the patronage of a free and enlightened people, upon the advantage of a liberal education, the experience of six years as a Teacher of the above branches in some of the most distinguished Seminaries in a neighbouring state, and the attention which he pledges himself to pay to the improvement of those committed to his care.

N. B. Mr. D. will teach at his Brother's, in Diamond Alley, till the first of April, where those, who wish to enter before that date, will be received.

Pittsburgh, January 19th, 1807. eow5t.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 9m.

JOHN LINTON,

TAYLOR.

WITH gratitude returns his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal support he has experienced from them, and respectfully informs them that he has the latest "London Fashions," which, together with his industry, attention and punctuality, he hopes to merit a further continuance of their favours.

The subscriber, with a view to pay every man his just demands, politely requests all those indebted to him to pay him as speedily as possible, and those that he is indedted to, to present their bills and they shall receive their money. JOHN LINTON,

Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

January 5, 1807.

☞ *Two Apprentices wanted.* Apply as above.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

☞ An Aprentice wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1806.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806.

He is opening at his Store In Wood Street,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce. tf

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIREWORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reying-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sae

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1086. tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Milligan. This tract is first rate land and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

GENEVA GLASS.

THE *Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has the* AGENCY *of the* GENEVA GLASS WORKS *for this place, and that he has now on hand a general assortment of Glass, which will be sold at the usual prices.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806. tf.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A DONATION Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the first donation district, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres.—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to.

H. HASLET.

Ptitsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOUND,

ON Saturday last, in this Borough, a BANK NOTE. The owner may have it again by proving property and paying the expence of this advertisement.

Pittsburgh, January 13, 1807.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the west branch of Little Beaver, Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about the 15th of last July, a Sorrel *MARE*, upwards of 14 hands high, lightish colored mane and tail, a star in her forehead, branded A. P. on the near shoulder and buttock, any person bringing her home shall have the above reward and reasonable costs, charges, and expence.

ADAM POE.

George-Town, Jan. 9th, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson townsip, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence Apply to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

LAKE SALT, by the Barrel,
Ditto FISH, by the ditto.
And a few Barrels of
COUNTRY SUGAR.

T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 19, 1807. tf

CASH

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean WOOD ASHES, until the first day of June next, at the rate of One Shilling and Three Pence per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for POT ASH.

Pittsburgh *December* 30, 1806. 3m

To be Sold at Private Sale.

BY the executors, the following property of the late Andrew Jamison deceased. Two large brick houses in Wood street, Pittsburgh, between Third and Fourth streets, with one lot adjoining. One house in Market street, now occupied by Mr. M'Nickle, near the corner of Third street, and one lot of ground in the town of Erie at the corner of the diamond.

The terms of sale will be one third cash, one third in six months, and the remaining third, in twelve months, from the day of sale.

The above property for which a good title will be given, will be sold, either in lots or together as may suit the puschaser.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers who will inform applicants of the day of sale.

GEORGE ROBINSON.
DAVID M'ELHENEY.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1806. tf.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10*th*, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

Supplement to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Tuesday, February 17, 1807.

BERLIN, *October* 29, 1806.

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

The following is the official letter of prince *Hohenlohe* to the King of Prussia :—

SIRE,

I have not had the good fortune to be able to cross the Oder with the army entrusted to me, and thus to escape the farther pursuit of the enemy. After I had, by the greatest forced marches, reached, on the 17th of October, the neighbourhood of Boitzenburg, and was on the point of passing the defile, in order to arrive at Prenzlau on the same evening, I found this defile already in the possession of the enemy. I forced it indeed ; but according to the best intelligence, found it useless to continue my march, because all my cavalry, without forage, had been quite exhausted for some days past, and by break of day I had to expect an engagement with the cavalry, the unhappy issue of which was to be feared. I immediately, therefore, filed off to the left, and arrived during the night at Schonnermark. I had given orders that, at two in the morning a strong reconnoitring party should advance towards the enemy : This party returned without bringing any intelligence. In order not to enter a place where there might be any possibility of having my retreat cut off, I pushed forward another patrole to Prenzlau, which brought intelligence that they had seen no enemy in that quarter, and that no patrole of the enemy had appeared in Prenzlau. I proceeded, therefore, on my march to Prenzlau, where I hoped to find bread and forage. All begged for bread and forage. The necessity indeed was very great. Scarcely had I reached the heights of Prenzlau when the enemy shewed himself on my right wing. An action was unavoidable. The superior force of the enemy, and their artillery, forced me to retreat through Prenzlau. The hope of procuring bread and forage here was wholly frustrated by the active pursuit of the enemy.—The corps of the enemy hung on my right wing, which being far superior in point of artillery and cavalry, were on the point of renewing the attack on my front. Several of the battallions were for the most part without provisions, my whole flying artillery was lost, and I had according to the report of Colonel Huser, for the whole of our remaining cannon, only five rounds of shot. From Stettin I was still seven miles distant, and even the least shadow of hope to obtain any sort of provisions on this march was completely annihilated. Already cut off from all communication with the troops remaining at Lychen, and from gen. Blucher ; without cavalry that were in a condition to fight, because, through the fatigue and weariness of their horses, they had already lost all confidence in themselves ; without any kind of provisions, but particularly without victuals ; and in short, the conviction that I should be sacrificing the lives of those men who still remained, without in the least contributing any thing to the service of your majesty, I have submitted to the hard necessity of concluding a capitulation with the enemy. I can justify my conduct during the whole of this campaign before the eyes of the world and of posterity, before the eyes of your majesty and my own conscience, from which I feel not the least reproach.

HOHENLOHE.

LONDON, *December 5.*

We have received Dutch papers to the 25th ult. their contents are very important. From the commencement of the war, between France and Prussia, we conceived that Austria would be ultimately involved in hostilities with France, and that it would be impossible for that power to maintain its neutrality, if even disposed to do so. Bonaparte, who is fruitful in pretext would soon find one to violate it. His success in the North of Germany have filled his head with schemes of unbounded conquests, and it is not to be doubted but he has said in his mind, " Francis must be reduced to the situation of Frederick William !" The Cabinet of Vienna appears to have foreseen this, and to have profited in the interval of every advantage that could contribute either to avert the intended blow, or to meet it when it came. The Austrian army is now in a fine condition ; numerous, well disciplined, and headed by a Chief, that has already given proofs of his undaunted bravery and military skill ; the position of that army is favourable, either to defensive, or offensive operations ; and we are now more inclined to think than ever, that Austria, in a short time, will take a part in the war. The intelligence from Vienna, of the 8th ult. strengthens this opinion. The notes presented by the French ambassador in that city, to the Austrian ministry, were answered on the same day. This shews that the cabinet was not taken by surprise. If the contents of these notes were, what we have already stated, that the Austrian troops (80,000) should evacuate Bohemia, and that prince Charles should not place himself at their head, (and it is not to be doubted that these were the insolent demands), we may guess at the answer. The notes were delivered on the 5th ult. and seven days after, the Austrians were advancing towards the borders of Silesia and East Gallicia. In the Frankfort article it is stated, that the Austrians were moving to the side where the Russians are expected. There is more to be collected from these movements than from all Bonaparte's declarations and fabricated letters. The intercourse between the court of Petersburgh and Vienna is more frequent than at any other period. These two courts can have but one interest—the crowns of both may be said to be at stake ; and it is reasonable to suppose, in such a situation, that their views are mutual. They can have no object of jealousy or ambition, (the bane of all confederacies,) to mingle in their councils, or in the field.

These papers lay down the position of the French force on the right bank of the Oder, in the middle of the last month. The left was extended towards Thorn, on the Vistula ; the centre was stationed at Posen ; and the right was established on the borders of Silesia. The left is directed against the Russians on the Vistula ; the centre against *P*oland ; and the rear, in all probability to watch the movement of the Austrians, and to guard against surprize from that quarter.

According to accounts from the French coast, most of the troops in the garrisons in that line have been marched to the seat of war ; if this be true, either the allied armies must be in considerable force, or Bonaparte wishes to put an end to the contest at once, by a stroke that will not require to be repeated. If the latter should be his object, it may be defeated by experience and dexterity. The Prussians have dearly purchased the one ; and if Lord Hutchinson should reach the allied camp in time, he may be safely looked to for the other. Much, say, perhaps the whole, in the end, will depend on the part which Austria may take in these struggles. The neutrality of that Cabinet will rest on the success of Bonaparte ; for if fortune should continue to smile on him it would be the height of rashness to take any part that would draw down the lightening of his vengeance on our head. Under the pretext of Neutrality. Austria may recruit her forces, and recover from the battle of Austerlitz ; and if an opening should offer, either policy or generosity would, in all probability, unsheath the sword.

The military requisitions in Spain have given rise to different opinions. To resist the oppressions of France cannot be the object nor yet South America ; for in the feeble state of the Spanish Navy ; troops could not be transported thither. The invasion of *P*ortugal, in all likelihood, is the aim. We cannot from the distribution of our land forces, assist the *P*ortuguese with men ; and it is men only that can save them. If the subjugation of *P*ortugal then should be the object of Spain, and the former should be constrained to yield, the Court of Lisbon, it is thought, will remove to Brazil, where it will be followed by all those who do not wish to bend their neck to the Spanish yoke.

It is now confidently said, that Vera Cruz is the first object of the expedition which sailed a few days since, under general Crauford ; and then Lima. When gen. Crauford has reached his destination, we shall have ten thousand men in South America, a force amply sufficient to secure possession of that invaluable conquest.

PROCLAMATION.

OF THE GALLIC EMPEROR,

TO HIS ARMY.

SOLDIERS !—You have justified my expectation, and worthily answered the confidence of the French people—you have supported privations and fatigues with as much courage as you have shewn intrepidity and coolness in the midst of combats.—You are the worthy defenders of my honor and crown and of the great people—— as long as you are animated with this spirit, nothing will be able to withstand you. The cavalry have vied with the infantry and artillery——I no longer know which part of the army to give the preference to. You are all good soldiers. These are the results of our labours.

One of the military powers of Europe, who so lately dared to propose to us ashameful capitulation, is annihilated. The forest and defiles of Franconia, the Saal and the Elbe, which our forefathers would not have crossed in seven years, we have crossed in seven days and fought in the interval four engagements and a great battle. We have procured at Potsdam and Berlin the renown of victories. We have made 60,000 prisoners—taken 65 stands of their colours, amongst which are those of the king of Prussia's guards, 600 pieces of cannon, three fortresses, and upwards of twenty generals.—Nevertheless, more than one half of you regret not to have fired a musket shot. All the provinces of the Prussian monarchy as far as the Oder—are in our power.

Soldiers ! the Russians boast of coming to us —We will march and meet them, and thus share them half the road—they shall again find Austerlitz in the heart of Prussia. A nation which has so soon forgotten the generosity we shewed it after the battle, in which its emperor, court, and the wreck of its army were only indebted for their safety to the capitulation we granted them, is a nation which cannot successfully cope with us.

Nevertheless whilst we march to meet the Russians, new armies found in the interior of the Empire, come to take our conquests. My whole people have risen, indignant, at the unworthy capitulation, which the Prussians ministers, in their delirium, proposed to us. Our roads and frontier towns are full of conscripts, who burn to march in our footsteps, *We will be no longer the sport of a treacherous peace, and we will not lay down our arms until we have obliged the English, those eternal enemies of our nation, to renounce the scheme of disturbing the Continent, and the tyranny of the seas.*

Soldiers, I cannot better express to you, the sentiments I entertain for you, than by telling you that I bear in my heart the love you daily shew me.

From our Imperial camp at Potsdam, Oct. 26, 1806.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

BALTIMORE, *February* 2.

To the politeness of a gentleman, just arrived from St. Thomas, we are indebted for the latest intelligence from the republic of Hayti. The papers furnished, contain an account of operations down to the 27th December inclusive---on which day the new republican constitution was adopted. We have only time this evening to furnish the following.

On the 5th *Dec.* 1806, Gen. Christophe appeared on the skirts of Port-au-Prince, with an army of about 10,000 men, to compel the body of people assembled together, to frame a constitution to appoint him Emperor of Hayti.---On his arrival there, he sent in a flag of truce and desired to have a conference with general Petion commander at Port-au-Prince, who went out to meet him with what soldiers he had ; and instead of a conference, as soon as Petion came within gun-shot of him, his men were fired on by Christophe---when a short engagement ensued, in which there were some officers and men killed on both sides. Petion got into Port-au-Prince, and kept Christophe from committing any material depredations on the town : As his army was but few in number, he tho't it most adviseable to act only on the defensive, and not pursue Christophe, after having driven his troops out of town, at the end of which they had entered.

Dispatches were immediately sent by Petion to all parts of the south, where they have dominion, for troops, arms, ammunition and provisions, and on the day following, there was not a mule to be found, or scarce a man that could bear arms in the port of Jacmel, all had repaired to Port-au-Prince to join Petion's army, carrying with them provisions and ammunition for the occasion. Several skirmishes took place in the course of eight or ten days---during which time Christophe's army was within two or three miles of Port-au-Prince, and had several times entered it, but was as often repulsed.

On the 10th of January, news was received at Jacmel, that Christophe had been defeated, and that the greater part of his soldiers revolted and joined the other side ; that he had fled for his life ; that Petion's army were in pursuit of him, and no doubt prevailed, but death would inevitably be his lot, as they were determined to behead him, and establish a federal or republican government.

On the night of the 10th January, Jacmel was illuminated on the occasion.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY,

January 31.

Since the debate on Monday last, on the Habeas Corpus bill from the Senate, nothing of any moment has been transacted in the house ; the members attended in such numbers the debate in the senate on the subject of a Bridge across the Potomac, and the interesting proceedings of the court in the case of Bollman and Swartwout. Yesterday the house adjourned a few minutes after 11 o'clock for want of a quorum.

The court room was compleatly filled yesterday and the day before. The day before yesterday Mr. Francis Key, made a very handsome and argumentative speech in favor of the accused, to shew that there was no legal proof sufficient to commit them for trial. This Key is a nephew of Philip B. Key, esq. one of the counsel for Judge Chase : he is a young man of the most promising talents. Mr. Charles Lee succeeded him. His character thou well knowest. Legal knowledge and forcible argument are his own. He spoke till 10 o'clock in the evening ; and renewed his speech yesterday. You have seen all the testimony the court had, and can judge whether there is any evidence of *treason*, as defined by the constitution, i. e. *levying war ;* of this there was no legal proof ; nor was there legal proof that Bollman and Swartwout were parties in any conspiracy, or sedition, or what ever you may chuse to call Burr's enterprize ; no proof, I say, other than Wilkinson's declaration, " on the honor of a soldier," *&c.* and the message of the president on the subject. Mr. Rodney the attorney general of the U. S. spoke better than I supposed had been in his power. By this expression, I do not mean that his speech was any ways extraordinary. He wandered out of his way to load the president with fulsome adulation ; payment in part for the gift of his office. The decision of the court was, as was expected to be. Men tho't they saw executive influence operating on the majority of the court, the two judges appointed by Mr. Jefferson. Such belief might however arise from the prejudices of federal lawyers. Chief Justice Cranch gave his opinion in writing. It was directly in opposition to that of the other Judges. It was delivered in a cool judge-like manner. The other judges in giving their opinion acted rather like councellors for the prosecution than as judges ; especially judge Ducket, whose voice was loud and vehement ; and who frequently thumped the desk with much warmth.

The most sound lawyers, I am informed, coincide with Judge Cranch ; and I think there was adduced no legal proof of treason or " probable cause" for believing Bollman and Swartwout were guilty of " levying war :" nor do they believe the court in the District had any jurisdiction in the case. That question was postponed till the adjourned court in March. I expect however, that the subject will somehow be bro't before the Supreme Court next week. That they have been guilty of some criminal intentions I believe ; but the Constitution of the United States, and the statutes of Congress, are not to be violated, to gratify the wishes, or even the misconduct, of any one.

I could wish that the next western mail would bring us information of the capture of Burr.—Yet perhaps no sufficient proof could be produced to hang him. But if the ghost of Hamilton be unappeased it yet must be and will be : for, dead or a live, execrations fall on him from all the wise and good.—If unhung he must still wander ; like Cain, conscious of his mark tho' it be invisable to others. Hamilton fell but in these cases " 'tis the survivor dies."

PHILADELPHIA, *February 3.*

By the Ann, arrived at New-Castle we learn that a civil war rages in the devoted empire of Hayti :—The rival Chiefs are Christophe and Petion. Several bloody affairs had taken place. It is stated that in the election for President, Christophe had 60 out of 75 votes ; and that Petion, and though in so weak a minority, had raised the standard of revolt, and was determined to contest by arms, Christophe's pretentions to office—Business, of course, was in a most unsettled situation. Assassinations, plunders, *&c.* were frequent---The plantations were entirely neglected.

The report from New-Orleans, by capt. Bowen, we believe to be groundless—Letters of the 2d of Jan. from New-Orleans, received by this arrival, merely state as a rumour, that some of Col. Burr's boats had been seized at Natchez, and it was understood that Gen. Adair, (not with an army however) had reached that place.

By the Sukey and Betsey at N. York, from New-Orleans, the Louisiana Gazette of the 30th Dec. has been received, which contains a very lengthy address to the public, by Edward Livingston, Esq. late mayor of New-York. This address, which is warmly and elegantly expressed, does away the suspicions, and denies the charges of Gen. Wilkinson, of Mr. L's having any concern in, or knowledge of, Burr's conspiracy. Mr. Livingston boldly vindicates the authority of the laws, and lashes Wilkinson for his wild and illegal conduct relative to Bollman, Swartwout and others. Mr. L. concludes in these words :

" I know not what effect this publication will have—it may justify me to my country, which is the first wish of my heart---it may be the means of producing a strict scrutiny into my conduct, which I invite---it may draw down the further vengance of my accusor, which I never will deprecate---But, whatever may be the event, nothing can destroy the consciousness I enjoy of my own rectitude on this occasion---nor the determination in my humble sphere, to resist oppression, and assert the Empire of the LAWS.

The sch. Brother and Sisters, arrived at Annapolis on Friday last, from New-Orleans, on board which came Mr. Alexander, under the charge of Lieutenant Savier—they reached this place at 3 o'clock this morning, and at 10 Mr. A. was delivered to the commander of Fort M'Henry.

An arrival at Charleston brings London dates to November 17. They confirm the intelligence by way of New-York ; and state that Marshal Soult has been made Duke of Brunswick. The arrivals is from Glasgow, and represents the cotton market as very unfavorable. Short staple was selling at 14d and some good parcels had sold 16 and at 17d but the demand was small ; long staple at 22 to 2s.

The following was the position of the French army on the right bank of the Oder, about the middle of November.

The left wing was extended towards Thorn on the Vistula.

The centre Posen.

The right was established on the borders of Silesia.

The left is directed against the Russians on Vistula.

The centre against Poland.

The rear to watch the Austrians.

Bonaparte had levied on the conquered Prussian territories 28,000,000 of dollars !

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, February 17, 1807.

A letter from the State of Kentucky, dated 7th Jan. says, that Col. Burr had obtained there a negociation of bank notes, to the amount of 10,000 dolls. which it is expected will never be recovered---that the Kentuckians yet appear ignorant of Burr's project, and that they have declined sending their produce to Natchez and New-Orleans, untill a more favorable prospect of security from conspirators.

LETTER

From the Post-Master General to the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

General Post Office, January 12, 1807.

SIR—Herewith I transmit you the information required by your communication of the 9th. At the same time, I take the liberty to present a petition for a new post road; which is addressed to Congress.

With the design of enabling the committee to form some estimate of the labors of the various persons employed in this office, I have likewise transmitted "A view of the progress of the post-office department," commencing the third of March, 1793, and ending this day.

I am Sir, &c.

G. GRANGER.

Hon. *Joseph B. Varnum*, chairman of the committee on post roads.

January 12, 1807.

SIR—Yours of the 9th was duly received.—The deputy post-masters accounts for the last quarter of the year 1806, have not yet been received; and the examination of those for the third quarter has not yet been completed.

A statement, therefore, such as the committee requests, cannot be furnished from this office, to a later period than July 1, 1806.

The following will shew the expenditure and net proceeds of the post-office department, for one year, from July 1, 1805, to July 1, 1806, viz.

Amount of balance on post-masters accounts,		
from July 1, to Oct. 1, 1805,	76,329	26
from Oct. 1, to Dec. 31, 1805,	73,941	89
from Jan. 1, to April 1, 1806,	73,145	54
from April 1, to July 1, 1806,	81,978	64
Total, *Dolls.*	305,396	33
Expence of transportation of the mail,		
from July 1, to Oct. 1, 1805,	56,180	79
from Oct. 1, to *Dec.* 31, 1805,	61,596	29
from Jan. 1, to April 1, 1806,	69,929	45
from April 1, to July 1, 1806,	60,318	69
Total. *Dolls.*	248,025	22
Incidental expences of general post-office,		
from July 1, to Oct. 1, 1805,	367	52
from Oct. 1, to *Dec.* 31, 1805,	3,029	07
from Jan. 1, to April 1, 1806,	2,226	75
from April 1, to July 1, 1806,	2,478	73
Total, *Dolls.*	8,102	07
Net proceeds of the post-office department,		
from July 1, to Oct. 1, 1805,	19,780	95
from Oct. 1, to *Dec.* 31, 1805,	9,316	53
from Jan. 1, to April 1, 1806,	990	34
from April 1, to July 1, 1806,	19,181	22
Total, *Dolls.*	49,269	04

The contracts for the roads established at the last session, commenced the first of October 1806. They are not, therefore, included in the above.

A View of the progress of the Post-Office Department.

Number of post-offices, March,	1793,	196
	1797,	539
	1801,	959
January,	1803,	1213
	1807,	1848
		Miles.
Length of post-roads, March,	1793,	5624
	1797,	14226
	1802,	21840
January,	1803,	24458
	1807,	31616
Weekly transportation of the mail in carriages furnished for the accommodation of travellers		
March,	1793,	8567
	1797,	14902
	1801,	24490
January,	1803,	30172
	1807,	41528
Weekly transportation of the mail in sulkies and on horseback		
March,	1793,	7669
	1797,	19708
	1801,	34380
January,	1803,	37228
	1807,	45000
Amount of the weekly transportation of the mail, March,	1793,	16229
	1797,	34610
	1801,	58870
January,	1803,	67400
	1807,	86528
Amount of the yearly transportation of the mails,		
March,	1793,	845468
	1797,	1799720
	1801,	3057964
	1803,	3504800
	1807,	4499456

Of which distance, it is carried in stages 2,159,456 miles.

And on horseback, or in sulkies 2,340,000 miles.

Which proves that the daily progress of the mail exceeds 12,327 miles each day in the year.

Since the 3d of March, 1801, the post-roads have increased 44 3-4 per cent. The establishment of mail coaches has been increased 69 1-2 per cent. The daily transportation of the mail, by stages, has increased 2,427 miles; and the whole daily transportation of the mail, has increased 3,950 miles.

Since the 24th January, 1803, the convenience, utility and security of the mail-coaches have been extended in different parts of the U. States, over post-roads to the distance of 3,085 miles, where they never had been contemplated previous to that period.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-Master General.

Jos. B. Varnum, Esq.

In the House of Representatives of this state, on the 30th ult. Dr. Leib, agreeable to notice given a few days before, offered a resolution to the following effect:—"That a committee be appointed to inquire into the official conduct of Thomas M'Kean, governor of this commonwealth, and to report their opinion whether he has so acted in his executive capacity as to require the constitutional interposition of this house, and that they be authorised to send for persons and papers.

On the question whether the resolution should be laid upon the table, it was determined in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker.

[*The annexed abstract from a French paper, contains an interesting anecdote relative to the Brute Creation It were well if reason and reflection in man were as much the parents of gratitude, as instinct is in Brutes.*]

VIENNA, May 31.—A circumstance occurred at the Managerie at Shoenbrun which deserves the attention of naturalists. A Bengal Tyger, usually fed with butchers meat, is at certain periods, (when liable to a disorder common to him—an opthalmy,) given living animals, the warm blood of which is supposed to assist his cure. He was given a few days since a young dog; at the moment she was thrown in, he was lying down resting his head upon his forefeet. The dog, recovered from his first affright, approached him and began to lick his eyes. The Tiger found himself so much recovered that, forgetting his appetite for carnage, not only spared the little animal, but expressed gratitude by his caresses.—The dog entirely recovered from her alarm, continued to lick his eyes, and in a few days the Tyger was perfectly recovered. From this period the two animals have lived in the most perfect friendship. Before he touches his food the Tyger always expects that his companion shall partake of the most delicate parts. He bears every thing from her, and even when bitten in play by the dog, he not only manifests no resentment, but continually caresses her.

From the Louisiana Gazette, of Jan. 6, 1807.

This day at about one o'clock, the aid-de-camp of gen. Wilkinson read the following in the Coffee House and had it entered on the books.

General Wilkinson regrets that it is not in his power, from a pressure of public interests, which imperiously command his attention, to be at the Coffee House as he intended this day.

He therefore takes this mode of warning the merchants and ship owners, to hold their vessels in readiness to haul off into the stream should it be found necessary, on the shortest notice—But he begs that this may be considered merely as a salutary precaution, not that he believes col. Burr is at Natchez, or that he will ever reach this city, under his own volition---And he warns the citizens not to respect the rumours in circulation, because the general by a letter from col. Burr's own hand, written to doctor Bollman, is authorised to say that the colonel's utmost calculation of force did not exceed 6000, and that he would in person precede the main body with 2000 men to Natchez, where he intended to halt.

The faithful citizen may be assured that with moderate exertions only, and the decisive expulsion of traitors, the storm will burst over the head of its authors, and hurl them head long to perdition, whilst the inhabitants of this city shall dwell in security.

For Sale or Rent.

A WELL finished two story Brick HOUSE situate in the Public Square of this Borough, between the corner of Market Street and Joseph M'Clurg's. The situation is deemed excellent for public business of any kind. This property is subject to a ground rent of 40 dollars per ann. payable half yearly. If sold, the payments will be made easy, and the price moderate. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Market Street, between Water and Front Street.

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1807.

I wish to Rent all the cleared Land that is on two plantations on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county, adjoining lands of Col. John Irwin, James Irwin, and others, for any term not exceeding three years. There is on each of these places a Cabin and a double Barn, well covered with clapboards. The Land is of the first quality and under good fence. Any person wishing to rent may known the terms by applying to *Mr. James Irwin*, near the premises, or to the subscriber at the Bullock *Pens*.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

February 16, 1807.

N. B. A large quantity of young *Apple Trees*, for Sale. Apply to the subscriber.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED BY
ZADOK CRAMER,
(Volume first of)

A Dictionary of the Holy Bible:

WHEREIN ARE EXPLAINED,

All the proper names mentioned in the Old and New Testament, of men, women, cities, countries, rivers, mountains, &c.

ALSO

An explication of all the appellative terms; and a systematical description of all the natural productions, such as animals, vegetables, minerals, stones, gems, &c.

FORMING

A body of scripture history, chronology, and divinity; a repository of important Jewish antiquities, and a concordance to the scriptures.

ILLUSTRATED

With a collection of the most elegant maps and plates hitherto executed, and which were never before published in the United States.

By the Rev. JOHN BROWN,
Minister of the Gospel, Haddington.

To which are added for the first time, NOTES, Theological, Literary, Historical, and Illustrative.

☞ *The terms of publication are:*—Those who subscribed for the work prior to the first day of September, 1806, price *six dollars* for the two volumes, *payable on delivery of the first*, and one copy given gratis for every *ten* subscribers procured, and the same rate of discount for any number above *five*, the person procuring them becoming responsible for the punctual payment of the money at the time the books are delivered out of the office:—To those who subscribed after the *first* day of *September*, 1806, *seven dollars*, with the same allowances for a number of copies.

It will be noticed by our subscribers and those who may have obtained subscriptions, that we cannot take upon us the responsibility of forwarding their books without special orders, and as frequently as possible we would wish they might be consigned to the care of some agent in town, into whose hands we would deliver them according to order—Subscribers paying all expenses of transportation.

We think it highly probable, from the great demand for this work, that the *Edition* will soon go off; subscribers, therefore, must not calculate on the publisher's reserving their copies for any length of time; and in order that they may not meet with any disappointment, either as to the getting of their books, or the raising the price thereof, he begs they will take the earliest opportunity possible in calling or sending for them:—This he flatters himself they will have a double motive in doing: the obliging, and remunerating him for the vast expence to which he has been put in giving to his numerous and respectable patrons, (to whom he most respectfully returns his cordial thanks for their zeal and industry on this occasion) a work so valuable in itself, and so highly important and useful to all classes of society; *clergy, & laity; learned*, and *unlearned; philosophers*, and *naturalists; historians*, and *geographers; botanists*, and *mineralogists*, &c.—as well as the motive of obtaining for their own and their families' use, volumes of such intrinsic merit, by which they must be insructed and amused, while they become more thoroughly acquainted with the inspired oracles of God, "*By which men live*," says the pious and learned Mr. Brown, "*and in them is the life of our soul.*"

The second volume is going on as rapidly as industry can make it, and unless we meet with disappointments in supplies of paper, it will be completed in five months from this time. The maps and plates are in the engravers' hands and progress with much elegance and correctness.

Our patrons may rest assured that neither pains nor expense have been spared to make the first volume worthy their approbation, and we hope the second will not degenerate in point of execution; at any rate, it will be considerably larger.

☞ *Subscriptions* will be thankfully received at the rate of *seven dollars*, until the whole is completed, when it may be raised to *eight*.

As the subscribers' names are to be inserted in the last volume, we wish them to be forwarded in time—many have been received, but we expect many more remain yet to come in.

*** Printers who were good enough to lend us their aid by inserting our first advertisement, for which we particularly return them our grateful thanks, we hope will continue their kindness by also taking notice of this.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13th, 1807.

To be Rented.

And possession given the first of April next.

A STORE ROOM and CELLAR, in Market Street, now occupied by Mr. Robert M'Knight. The terms of rent may be known by applying to *Mr. William Eichbaum*, at the sign of the Indian Queen, or to

ANDREW WATSON,
Grants Hill.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1807.

FOR SALE,

AT THE AUCTION STORE.

HYSON, Young Hyson, and Imperial Teas, Muscovado and Loaf Sugars,—Chocolate, Lisbon Wine, 4th proof Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin, Gunpowder, Shot and Lead James River Tobacco, Ginger, Snuff, &c.

The above articles will go off at prime cost, for Cash or endorsed notes at 60 days.

E. DENNY.

Feb. 17, 1806.

THE TABLE OF FEES,

established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

From a volume of Sermons by William Jay of which the Reviewers speak in terms of high approbation, we extract the following elegant and tender strains on this subject, which afford a good specimen of Mr. J's eloquence. [*Troy Gaz.*

OH, what so refreshing, so soothing, so satisfying as the placid joys of home!

See the traveller. Does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved circle? The image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance; it quickens him to diligence; it cheers him under difficulties; it makes him hail the hour which sees his purpose accomplished, and his face turned toward home; it communes with him as he journeys; and he hears the promise which causes him to hope, "Thou shalt know also that thy tabernacle shall be in peace; and thou shalt visit thy habitation and not sin." Oh, the joyful re-union of a divided family! the pleasures of renewed interview and conversation after days of absence!

Behold the man of science. He drops the labour and painfulness of research, closes his volume, smooths his wrinkled brows, leaves his study, and unbending himself, stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes, and mingles with the diversions of his children.

"*He will not blush that has a father's heart,*
To take in childish play a childish part:
But bends his sturdy back to any toy
That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy."

Take the man of trade. What reconciles him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers? What rewards him for so many hours of tedious confinement? By and bye the season of intercourse will arrive; he will be embosomed in the caresses of his family; he will behold the desire of his eyes, and the children of his love, for whom he resigns his ease; and in their welfare and smiles he will find his recompense.

Yonder comes the labourer. He has borne the burden and heat of the day; the descending sun has released him from his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half-way down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him; one he carries and one he leads. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See his toil-worn countenance assume an air of cheerfulness; his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats and is satisfied; the evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden; he enters again and retires to rest; and "the rest of a labouring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much." Inhabitant of this lonely, lowly dwelling, who can be indifferent to thy comfort! "Peace be to this house."

"*Let not ambition mock thy useful toil,*
Thy HOMELY joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor."

EXTRACT.

Rosseau's comparison between the Death of Socrates and that of Jesus.

"Where, (says he) is the man, where is the philosopher, who can act, suffer and die, without weakness and without ostentation; When Plato describes his imaginary just man, covered with all the opprobrium of guilt, yet at the same time meriting the sublimest rewards of virtue, he paints precisely every feature in the character of Jesus Christ. The resemblance is so stricking that all the fathers have observed it, and it is impossible to be deceived in it. What prejudice, what blindness must possess the mind of that man, who *dares* to compare the son of Sophoniscus with the Son of Mary! What a distance there is between the one and the other! The death of Socrates, philosophizing calmly with his friends, is the most gentle that can be wished; that of Jesus, expiring in torments, insulted, derided and reviled by all people, the most horrible that can be imagined. Socrates taking the poisoned cup, blessed the man who presents it to him; and who, in the very act of presenting it, melts into tears. Jesus, in the midst of the most agonizing tortures, prays for his enraged persecutors. Yes, if the life and death of Socrates are those of a sage, the life and death of Jesus are those of a GOD."